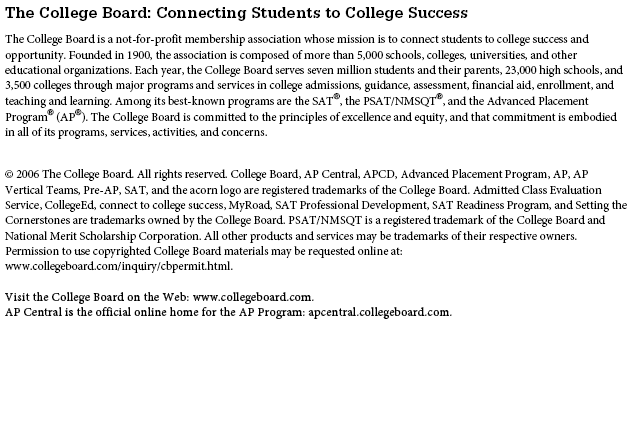


# **The Three R’s**

## Created in 2011 by:

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### UNITED STATES HISTORY

### SECTION I

Time – 55 minutes

80 Questions

**Directions:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

1. By the 1770s which of the following issues helped bring about a crisis of imperial authority?

a. trade restrictions

b. slavery.

c. few colonists clung to any hope of accommodation with Great Britain.

d. the coronation of a new king.

e. the rise to power of radical patriots in the American colonies.

2. All of these statements support the foreign policy of Jefferson and Madison except?

1. the Embargo Act of 1807 kept American ships off the high seas and prevented impressment of our sailors by England.
2. England and France needed our goods more than we needed their trade. They were at war and needed all the imports they could get.
3. England and France needed our goods more than we needed their trade. They were at war and needed all the imports they could get.
4. England and France needed our goods more than we needed their trade. They were at war and needed all the imports they could get.
5. had local officials aided the federal government in preventing smuggling, our rights as neutrals would soon have been observed by England and France.

3. Andrew Jackson's view of the presidency emphasized?

1. strong Cabinet leadership.
2. strengthening the power of the state.
3. support for the nullification doctrine.
4. congressional partisan leadership.
5. leadership by the executive branch in the interests of the people.

4. A supposed asset for the South at the beginning of the Civil War that never materialized to its real advantage was

a. effective military leadership.

b. intervention from Britain and France.

c. the fighting skill of Southern males.

d. its ability to fight on its own soil.

e. its belief that it was defending its way of life.

5. Which of the following groups, organized in the 1880s, reflected anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant sentiments?

1. the American Protective Association
2. the Liberty Party
3. the Knights of Labor
4. the National Civic Federation
5. the Free Soilers

6. While president, Teddy Roosevelt did all of the following *except*

a. condemn the law and the courts as too slow.

b. disregard the checks and balances among the three branches of government.

c. refuse to ignore the Constitution, even when tempted to do so.

d. argue that the president may take any action in the general interest if it is not expressly forbidden by the law.

e. appeal to the people over the head of Congress.

7. The effect of the Neutrality Acts of 1935-1937 was to?

1. halt all trade between the U. S. and belligerent nations.
2. encourage aggressor nations because they knew in advance that the U. S. would not become involved.
3. encourage trade between the United States and belligerent nations.
4. prevent United States involvement in European wars.
5. encourage peaceful settlement of problems between potentially belligerent nations.

8. The Cuban missile crisis resulted in all of the following *except*

a. U.S. agreement to abandon the American base at Guantanamo.

b. the removal of Nikita Khrushchev from power in the Soviet Union.

c. a U.S. promise not to invade Cuba.

d. an ambitious program of military expansion by the Soviet Union.

e. withdrawal of U.S. missiles in Turkey.

9. As the founder of Rhode Island, Roger Williams

a. established religious freedom for all but Jews and Catholics.

b. supported some types of special privileges.

c. established complete religious freedom for all.

d. demanded attendance at worship.

e. became a very wealthy man.

10. Thomas Jefferson’s “Revolution of 1800” was remarkable in that it

a. moved the United States away from its democratic ideals.

b. marked the peaceful and orderly transfer of power on the basis of election results accepted by all parties.

c. occurred after he left the presidency.

d. caused America to do what the British had been doing for a generation regarding the election of a legislative body.

e. was in no way a revolution.

11. Northern attitudes toward free blacks can best be described as

a. supporting their right to full citizenship.

b. disliking the race but liking individual blacks.

c. advocating black movement into the new territories.

d. politically sympathetic but socially segregationist.

e. very racist.

12. During the Civil War, the Union

a. launched a new national banking system.

b. lowered tariff rates.

c. imposed a 10 percent levy on farm produce.

d. experienced runaway inflation.

e. was plagued by unstable banks.

13. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was at first primarily used to curb the power of

a. manufacturing corporations.

b. labor unions.

c. state legislatures.

d. railroad corporations.

e. banking syndicates.

14. In 1913, Woodrow Wilson broke with a custom dating back to Jefferson’s day when he

a. appointed members of his cabinet without regard to their party affiliation.

b. appointed a black man to the Supreme Court.

c. endorsed woman suffrage.

d. personally delivered his presidential address to Congress.

e. rode with his defeated predecessor to the inauguration.

15. By 1940 American public opinion began to favor

a. the America First position.

b. active participation in the war.

c. permitting U.S. volunteers to fight in Britain.

d. maintaining strict neutrality.

e. providing Britain with “all aid short of war.”

16. The most controversial action of Gerald Ford’s presidency was

a. signing the Helsinki accords with the Soviet Union.

b. frantically evacuating the last Americans and Vietnamese by helicopter during the fall of South Vietnam to the Communists.

c. arranging the deal whereby Nixon resigned the president.

d. pardoning Nixon for any known or unknown crimes he had committed while presidency.

e. pardoning Vietnam War draft resisters and evaders.

17. Colonial legislatures were often able to bend the power of the governors to their will because

a. the governors often had a greater sense of loyalty to their colony than to the king.

b. the governors were usually chosen by colonial legislatures and could be removed from office by the legislatures.

c. the king generally held the views of colonial legislators in higher regard than those of the governors.

d. colonial legislatures controlled taxes and expenditures that paid the governors’ salaries.

e. of the threat of violence.

18. The Monroe Doctrine was

a. a striking new departure in American foreign policy.

b. quickly codified into international law.

c. a binding pledge on each subsequent presidential administration.

d. an expression of the illusion of deepening American isolationism from world affairs.

e. a commitment by the United States to internationalism.

19. The Wilmot Proviso, introduced into Congress during the Mexican War, declared that

a. Mexican territory would not be annexed to the United States.

b. slavery would be banned from all territories that Mexico ceded to the United States.

c. the United States should annex all of Mexico.

d. the United States should have to pay Mexico a financial indemnity for having provoked the war.

e. slavery in the territories would be determined by democratic vote.

20. Methods used by Ku Klux Klan members to achieve their goal of white supremacy included

a. beatings.

b. scare tactics.

c. murder.

d. mutilation.

e. all of the above.

21. The monetary inflation needed to relieve the social and economic hardships of the late nineteenth century eventually came as a result of

a. the Gold Standard Act.

b. McKinley’s adoption of the bimetallic standard.

c. an increase in the international gold supply.

d. Populist fusion with the Democratic party.

e. the creation of the Federal Reserve Board.

22. The main problem faced by American manufacturers in the 1920s involved

a. increasing the level of production.

b. developing a market of people to buy their products.

c. reducing the level of government involvement in business.

d. keeping labor unrest to a minimum.

e. finding a skilled labor force.

23. NSC-68 called for

a. the invasion of North Korea by United Nations troops.

b. a blockade of the China coast and bombing of Manchuria.

c. a program of spying on the Soviet Union.

d. the reorganization of the Defense Department.

e. a massive increase in military spending.

24. The two charges on which President Clinton was impeached and then acquitted after a Senate trial in January and February 1999 were

a. bribery and adultery.

b. perjury before a grand jury and obstruction of justice.

c. sexual harassment and accepting bribes in exchange for presidential pardons.

d. conspiracy and failure to faithfully execute the laws of the United States.

e. corruption in the Whitewater land deal and complicity in the death of aide Vincent Foster.

25. During the seventeenth century, America established the precedent of

a. staying out of European wars if possible.

b. relying totally on the British for defense.

c. starting wars in Europe.

d. being involved in every world war since 1688.

e. fighting wars on both land and sea.

26. When the new government was launched in 1789,

a. the nation’s population was doubling about every twenty-five years.

b. most people lived in the fast-growing cities.

c. most people lived west of the Allegheny Mountains.

d. New York was the largest city in the nation.

e. Great Britain refused to establish diplomatic relations with the United States.

27. The new two party political system that emerged in the 1830s and 1840s

a. divided the nation further.

b. was seen at the time as a weakening of democracy.

c. resulted in the Civil War.

d. fulfilled the wishes of the founding fathers.

e. became an important part of the nation’s checks and balances.

28. The Wilmot Proviso, if adopted, would have

a. prevented the taking of any territory from Mexico.

b. required California to enter the Union as a slave state.

c. overturned the Fugitive Slave Law.

d. prohibited slavery in any territory acquired in the Mexican War.

e. all of the above.

29. In the late nineteenth century, those political candidates who campaigned by “waving the bloody shirt” were reminding voters

a. of the “treason” of the Confederate Democrats during the Civil War.

b. that the Civil War had been caused by the election of a Republican president.

c. of the graft-filled “radical” regimes in the Reconstruction South.

d. that radical Republicans catered to freed slaves during Reconstruction.

e. of Ku Klux Klan violence against . blacks

30. U.S. naval captain Alfred Thayer Mahan argued that

a. free trade was essential to a nation’s economic health.

b. control of the sea was the key to the United States’ world domination.

c. the United States should continue its policy of isolationism.

d. an isthmian canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific wasimpossible.

e. the U.S. should construct a fleet of battleships.

31. The Supreme Court cases of *Muller* and *Adkins* centered on

a. racial differences.

b. affirmative action.

c. “right to work” laws from several states.

d. the question of whether women merited special legal and social treatment.

e. antitrust legislation.

32. Senator McCarthy first rose to national prominence by

a. revealing that Communist spies were passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

b. charging that there was extensive Communist influence in Hollywood and elsewhere in the media.

c. asserting that General George Marshall was part of a Communist conspiracy within the U.S. Army.

d. mobilizing Republicans to demand a stronger anticommunist foreign policy in East Asia.

e. charging that dozens of known Communists were working within the U.S. State Department.

33. The First Continental Congress was called in order to

a. consider ways of redressing colonial grievances.

b. become a legislative body.

c. write the Declaration of Independence.

d. decide which of Parliament’s taxes the colonies would and would not pay.

e. help implement provisions of the Quebec Act.

34. As chief justice of the United States, John Marshall helped to ensure that

a. states’ rights were protected.

b. the programs of Alexander Hamilton were overturned.

c. the political and economic systems were based on a strong central government.

d. both the Supreme Court and the president could rule a law unconstitutional.

e. Aaron Burr was convicted of treason.

35. When the Irish flocked to the United States in the 1840s, they stayed in the larger seaboard cities because they

a. preferred urban life.

b. were offered high-paying jobs.

c. were welcomed by the people living there.

d. were too poor to move west and buy land.

e. had experience in urban politics.

36. The Republicans lost the 1856 election in part because of

a. southern threats that a Republican victory would be a declaration of war.

b. lingering support for slavery in the North.

c. northern bullyism.

d. the North’s unwillingness at this stage to let the South depart in peace.

e. the division between Democrats and Know-Nothings.

37. The first federal regulatory agency designed to protect the public interest from business combinations was the

a. Federal Trade Commission.

b. Interstate Commerce Commission.

c. Consumer Affairs Commission.

d. Federal Anti-Trust Commission.

e. Federal Communications Commission.

38. The Roosevelt Corollary added a new provision to the Monroe Doctrine that

was specifically designed to

a. enable the U.S. to rule Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone.

b. stop European colonization in the Western Hemisphere.

c. restore cordial relations between the United States and Latin American countries.

d. establish a friendly partnership with Britain so that it could join the United States in policing Latin American affairs.

e. justify U.S. intervention in the affairs of Latin American countries.

39. All of the following contributed to the Dust Bowl of the 1930s *except*

a. dry-farming techniques.

b. drought.

c. farmers’ failure to use steam tractors and other modern equipment.

d. wind.

e. soil erosion.

40. President Johnson proved to be much more successful than President Kennedy at

a. working with Congress.

b. exciting the ideals and spirit of his fellow citizens.

c. reducing America’s overseas commitments.

d. gaining the admiration and support of the media.

e. appealing to America’s European Allies.

41. The Battle of Saratoga was a key victory for the Americans because it

a. brought the British to offer recognition of colonial independence.

b. brought the colonists much-needed aid and a formal alliance with France.

c. prevented the fighting from spreading into the southern colonies.

d. prevented the colonial capital from being captured by the British.

e. kept Benedict Arnold from joining the British.

42. As a result of the Missouri Compromise

a. there were more slave than free states in the Union.

b. slavery was outlawed in all states north of the forty-second parallel.

c. slavery was banned north of 36° 30′ in the Louisiana Purchase territory.

d. Missouri was required to free its slaves when they reached full adulthood.

e. there were more free states than slave states in the Union.

43. The idea of transporting blacks back to Africa was

a. proposed by William Lloyd Garrison.

b. never carried out.

c. advocated by Frederick Douglass.

d. suggested by the African nation of Liberia.

e. the result of the widespread loathing of blacks in America.

44. Slavery was legally abolished in the United States by the

a. Union victory over the Confederates at Gettysburg.

b. surrender terms of Robert E. Lee to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox.

c. Emancipation Proclamation.

d. statutes of the individual states.

e. Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

45. The Morrill Act of 1862

a. established women’s colleges like Vassar.

b. required compulsory school attendance through high school.

c. established the modern American research university.

d. mandated racial integration in public schools.

e. granted public lands to states to support higher education.

46. A unique feature of the United States armed forces during World War I was

a. the absence of a draft.

b. the use of black soldiers in combat.

c. the formation of the Marine Corps.

d. the formation of a separate air force.

e. the entry of women for the first time.

47. The conquest of was especially important, because from there Americans could conduct round-trip bombing raids on the Japanese home islands.

a. Guadalcanal

b. Wake Island

c. New Guinea

d. Okinawa

e. Guam

48. The 1973 War Powers Act

a. gave the president the power to commit troops without declaring war.

b. compelled President Nixon to end the secret bombing war in Cambodia.

c. required the president to report to Congress any commitment of American troops.

d. ended the military draft and created an all-volunteer army.

e. required Congress to approve funds for military operations.

49. Many Whigs in Britain hoped for an American victory in the War for Independence because they

a. favored French domination of North America.

b. were strongly pacifist.

c. feared that if George III triumphed, his rule at home might become tyrannical.

d. rejected colonialism.

e. opposed the mercantilist system.

50. As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton’s first objective was to

a. help the wealthy.

b. bring more industry to the United States.

c. see that more agricultural products were exported.

d. bolster the national credit.

e. put the country on the gold standard.

51. Native-born Protestant Americans distrusted and resented the Irish mostly

because these immigrants

a. were poor.

b. were thought to love alcohol.

c. were Roman Catholic.

d. frequently became police officers.

e. were slow to learn English.

52. The government of the Confederate States of America was first organized in

a. Atlanta, Georgia.

b. Montgomery, Alabama.

c. Richmond, Virginia

d. Knoxville, Tennessee

e. Charleston, South Carolina.

53. The gospel of wealth, which associated godliness with wealth,

a. relied on the sayings of Jesus.

b. inspired the wealthy to try to help the poor.

c. stimulated efforts to help minorities.

d. was opposed by most clergymen.

e. discouraged efforts to help the poor.

54. The United States entered the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty with , the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with , and the Gentlemen’s Agreement with .

a. Panama; Britain; Britain

b. Japan; Britain; Panama

c. Britain; Britain; Japan

d. Panama; Britain; Japan

e. Panama; France; Britain

55. President Roosevelt’s “Court-packing” scheme in 1937 reflected his desire to make the Supreme Court

a. more conservative.

b. more independent of Congress.

c. more sympathetic to New Deal programs.

d. less burdened with appellate cases.

e. more respectful of the Constitution’s original intent.

56. President Johnson called his package of domestic reform proposals the

a. Great Crusade.

b. Fair Deal.

c. New Frontier.

d. Johnson Revolution.

e. Great Society.

57. The “Fighting Quaker” who cleared most of Georgia and South Carolina was

a. Charles Cornwallis.

b. Benedict Arnold.

c. Joseph Brant.

d. Benjamin Smith.

e. Nathanael Greene.

58. Arrange these events in chronological order: (A) Louisiana Purchase,

(B) *Chesapeake* incident, (C) Burr’s trial for treason, (D) Embargo Act.

a. A, B, D, C

b. C, D, A, B

c. A, C, B, D

d. D, B, C, A

e. B, D, C, A

59. When it came to scientific achievement, America in the 1800s was

a. a world leader.

b. a nation from which other countries borrowed.

c. most noted for its successes in medicine.

d. more interested in practical matters.

e. focused primarily on biology and chemistry.

60. The South believed that the British would come to its aid because

a. the people in Britain would demand such action.

b. British Canada was strongly hostile to the Union.

c. Britain still had slavery in its empire.

d. the government had refused to allow *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* to be sold in the empire.

e. Britain was dependent on Southern cotton.

61. Americans offered growing support for a free public education system

a. to combat the growing strength of Catholic parochial schools.

b. when the Chautauqua movement began to decline.

c. because they accepted the idea that a free government cannot function without educated citizens.

d. when private schools began to fold.

e. as a way of identifying an intellectual elite.

62. The case of *Lochner* v. *New York* represented a setback for progressives and labor advocates because the Supreme Court in its ruling

a. declared a law limiting work to ten hours a day unconstitutional.

b. declared unconstitutional a law providing special protection for women workers.

c. declared that prohibiting child labor would require a constitutional amendment.

d. upheld the constitutionality of a law enabling business to fire labor organizers.

e. ruled that fire and safety regulations were local and not state or federal concerns.

63. America’s neutrality effectively ended when

a. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

b. Germany attacked Poland.

c. the conscription law was passed in 1940.

d. France fell to Germany.

e. Italy “stabbed France in the back.”

64. Title IX was passed by Congress in 1972 to

a. prohibit sex discrimination in any federally funded education program or activity.

b. guarantee women equal pay for equal work.

c. prohibit any form of sexual harassment or sexual innuendoes on the job.

d. establish quotas for women in sports, business, and government positions.

e. protect women’s access to birth control and abortion.

65. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (A) George Washington

surrenders Fort Necessity; (B) General Edward Braddock is defeated near Fort Duquesne; (C) British troops capture Louisbourg in their first significant victory of the French and Indian War; (D) General James Wolfe’s army defeats Montcalm’s on the Plains of Abraham.

a. B, A, D, C

b. A, B, C, D

c. C, B, A, D

d. A, C, B, D

e. A, B, D, C

66. The event of the 1790s that has left the deepest scar on American political and social life is

a. the Whiskey Rebellion.

b. the French Revolution.

c. Hamilton’s economic plan for the country.

d. the trouble with Native Americans.

e. the development of the political party system

67. The purpose behind the spoils system was

a. to press those with experience into governmental service.

b. to make politics a sideline and not a full-time business.

c. to reward political supporters with public office.

d. to reverse the trend of rotation in office.

e. the widespread encouragement of a bureaucratic office-holding class.

68. President Zachary Taylor unknowingly helped the cause of compromise in 1850 when he

a. led an invasion of Texas to halt its attempts to take part of New Mexico.

b. supported fellow southerner John C. Calhoun’s plan for union.

c. died suddenly and Millard Fillmore became president.

d. ushered in a second Era of Good Feelings.

e. decided not to run for re-election.

69. One of the greatest changes that industrialization brought about in the lives of workers was

a. their movement to the suburbs.

b. the need for them to adjust their lives to the time clock.

c. the opportunity to relearn the ideals of Thomas Jefferson.

d. the narrowing of class divisions.

e. the encounter with other races.

70. At the time, the most controversial event associated with the Spanish-

American War was the

a. declaration of war against Spain.

b. adoption of the Teller Amendment.

c. adoption of the Platt Amendment.

d. acquisition of the Philippines.

e. acquisition of Puerto Rico.

71. America’s European allies argued that they should not have to repay loans that the United States made to them during World War I because

a. the United States had owed them about $4 billion before the war.

b. the amount of money involved was not significant.

c. they had paid a much heavier price in lost lives, so it was only fair for the United States to write off the debt.

d. the United States was making so much money from Mexican oil that it did not need extra dollars.

e. Germany was not paying its reparations to them, so they could not afford to pay off the loans.

72. In the epochal 1954 decision in *Brown* v. *Board of Education of Topeka*, the Supreme Court

a. declared that the concept of “separate but equal” facilities for blacks and whites was unconstitutional.

b. upheld its earlier decision in *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*.

c. rejected desegregation.

d. supported the “Declaration of Constitutional Principles” issued by Congress.

e. ordered immediate and total integration of all American schools.

73. The American Revolution was

a. truly radical.

b. inconsequential in world history.

c. an example of accelerated evolution rather than outright revolution.

d. very much like the French revolution.

e. very much like the Russian revolution.

74. John Marshall’s rulings upheld a defense of property rights against public pressure in

a. *McCulloch* v. *Maryland*.

b. *Marbury* v. *Madison*.

c. *Cohens* v. *Virginia*.

d. *Fletcher* v. *Peck*.

e. *Gibbons* v. *Ogden*.

75. In 1846 the United States went to war with Mexico for all of the following

reasons *except*

a. the ideology of Manifest Destiny.

b. the deaths of American soldiers at the hands of Mexicans.

c. the desire to gain payment for damage claims against the Mexican government.

d. the impulse to satisfy those asking for “spot” resolutions.

e. Polk’s desire to acquire California.

76. Radical congressional Reconstruction of the South finally ended when

a. the South accepted the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.

b. the last federal troops were removed in 1877.

c. President Johnson was not reelected in 1868.

d. the Supreme Court ruled in *Ex parte Milligan* that military tribunals could not try civilians.

e. blacks showed they could defend their rights.

77. The Depression of the 1890s and episodes like the Pullman Strike made the

election of 1896 shape up as

a. a battle between down-and-out workers and farmers and establishment conservatives.

b. a conflict between the insurgent Populists and the two established political parties.

c. a sectional conflict with the West aligned against the Northeast and South.

d. a contest over the power of the federal government to manage a modern industrial economy like the United States.

e. a clash of cultures between ordinary middle-class Americans and European-oriented radicals and reformers.

78. The automobile revolution resulted in all of the following *except*

a the consolidation of schools.

b. the increased dependence of women on men.

c. the spread of suburbs.

d. a loss of population in less attractive states.

e. altered youthful sexual behavior

79. Under the Truman Doctrine, the United States pledged to

a. refrain from polarizing the world into pro-Soviet and pro-American camps.

b. maintain prosperity in America after World War II.

c. give very limited assistance to nations fighting communism.

d. support those who were resisting subjugation by communists.

e. work to liberate the “captive

nations” of Eastern Europe

80. Modern conservatism springs from

a. a repudiation of government.

b. a disapproval of priorities and strategies from the New Deal.

c. a disapproval of priorities and strategies from the Great Society.

d. a dislike of technology.

e. all of the above.

#### END OF SECTION I

UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION II

##### Part A

**(Suggested writing time – 45 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score – 45**

**Directions:** The following question requires you to construct a coherent essay that integrates your interpretation of Documents A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and your knowledge of the period referred to in the question. High scores will be earned only by essays that both cite key pieces of evidence from the documents and draw on outside knowledge of the period.

1. **Based on the documents below what can one infer about the 1950s and 1960s and conformity, what type of role did it play in culture?**

###### Document A

|  |
| --- |
| **-(David Riesman, pg 6 The Lonely Crowd)** |

###### Document B

|  |
| --- |
|  |

###### Document C

|  |
| --- |
|  |

###### Document D

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| --- |
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###### Document E

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###### Document F

|  |
| --- |
| “The idea that men are created free and equal is both true and misleading: men are created different; they lose their social freedom and their individual autonomy in seeking to become like each other. “ - David Riesman(1969) |

###### Document G

|  |
| --- |
| “Why, I ask, isn't it possible that advertising as a whole is a fantastic fraud, presenting an image of America taken seriously by no one, least of all by the advertising men who create it?”  - David Riesman (1969) |

###### Document H

|  |
| --- |
|  |

#### END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1

UNITED STATES HISTORY  
SECTION II

##### Part B and Part C

**(Suggested total planning and writing time – 70 minutes)**

**Percent of Section II score – 55**

Part B

**Directions:** Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. Early encounters between American Indians and European colonists led to a variety of relationships

among the different cultures.

Analyze how the actions taken by BOTH American Indians and European colonists shaped those

relationships in TWO of the following regions. Confine your answer to the 1600s.

New England

Chesapeake

Spanish Southwest

New York and New France

1. Analyze the home-front experiences of TWO of the following groups during the Second World War.

African Americans

Japanese Americans

Jewish Americans

Mexican Americans

Part C

**Directions:** Choose ONE question from this part. You are advised to spend 5 minutes planning and 30 minutes writing your answer. Cite relevant historical evidence in support of your generalizations and present your arguments clearly and logically.

1. Following Reconstruction, many southern leaders promoted the idea of a

“New South.” To what extent was this “New South” a reality by the time of the

First World War? In your answer be sure to address TWO of the following.

Economic development

Politics

Race relations

1. Explain the causes and consequences of TWO of the following population movements

in the United States during the period 1945–1985.

Suburbanization

The growth of the Sun Belt

Immigration to the United States

**END OF EXAMINATION**